



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Eastern States but have only recently appeared in Summit Co., and give promise of rapid increase:—Alsike Clover, *Trifolium hybridum*; Bird's Foot Clover, *T. agrarium*; Carrot, *Daucus Carota*; Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; Canada Thistle, *Cirsium arvense*; Prickly Lettuce, *Lactuca scariola*.

This list contains the names of some European species introduced in some of the Eastern States which have appeared in Summit Co., but in very small numbers or in single specimens, and whose spread is as yet doubtful:—Salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, increasing in two or three spots; also at St. Catharine's Ontario; Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, single plant; Upright Cinquefoil, *Potentilla recta*, single plant; Yellow Flag, *Iris Germanica*, single clump; Field Cress, *Lepidium campestre*, one small group; Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*, a few bushes in one spot.

This list contains the names of unsuccessful immigrants represented by single or few plants destroyed soon after their arrival:—Birds-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

I add here the names of a few immigrants observed elsewhere but not yet generally common: Lucerne, "alfalfa," *Medicago sativa*, steets of Salem, O.; Good King Henry, *Chenopodium bonus-Henricus*, Franklin, Pa., and Niagara, N. Y.; Mexican Tea, *C. ambrosioides*, streets of Pittsburgh; Galinsoga, *Galinsoga parviflora*, lax and dense varieties, streets of Pittsburgh near High school; English Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*, Nesquetoning, Pa., abundant.

### Notes from the Saguenay River.

The little French village of St. Alexis in the province of Chicoutimi, Quebec, bordering upon its slightly larger neighbor St. Alphonse, is built upon a narrow margin of alluvium and drift surrounding the higher ledges of syenite behind it and looks straight down the wide and beautiful Ha-Ha bay, past steep capes on its eastern shore, and retreating slopes of argillaceous farm land on the west, to the distant course of the Saguenay river. The latitude is 48° N. and the situation is therefore boreal and cold. The flora has an alpine aspect. A very brief stay at this attractive spot enabled me to make a few general notes on its

vegetation, which may interest some readers, from the remoteness of the region, though only the most conspicuous species and their prevalence are mentioned. The time of my visit was at the middle of July, when the day temperature was seldom much over 70° F. and the night, at times, as low as 50°.

Over the syenite hill upon which the hotel stands, *Kalmia angustifolia*, L., grows in great abundance, while the pretty *Potentilla tridentata*, Ait., spangles the rocks in white patches. In sunny spots the vetch, *Vicia Cracca*, L., raises its purple or blue spires and the red-berried stems of *Cornus Canadensis*, L., fill the cooler nooks. Superb displays of *Actæa spicata*, L., var. *rubra*, are seen in the woods where *Sambucus pubens* shows its coral berries. The yellow-rattle *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L., occurs plentifully, and through the uplands *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L., with *Thlaspi arvense*, L., is seen. Over many ledges the Labrador tea, *Ledum latifolium*, Ait., spreads its flannel lined leaves with *Chiogenes hispidula*, T. and G., *Gaultheria procumbens*, L., and *Vaccinium Vitis-Ideæ*, L. In many places *Silene inflata*, Smith, becomes a weed; in wet spots the cottony heads of *Eriophorum polystachyon*, L., cluster, and rarely the fragrance of *Spiranthes Romanzoviana*, Chamisso, arrests attention. *Aralia hispida*, Michx., *Myosotis palustris*, Withering, *Diervilla trifida*, Moench, *Epilobium angustifolium*, L., *Geum strictum*, Ait., *Thalictrum Cornuti*, L., *Campanula rotundifolia*, L., are easily gathered, while less abundant are *Sanicula Canadensis*, L., *Rudbeckia hirta*, L., *Linum usitatissimum*, L., *Cornus stolonifera*, Michx., *Antennaria margaritacea*, R. Br., *Epilobium palustre*, L., and *Potentilla Norvegica* L.

Our common wayside plants appear in this northern station. Here are seen *Brunella vulgaris*, L., *Leonurus cardiaca*, L., *Stellaria media*, Smith, *Oenothera biennis*, L., *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L., *Chenopodium album*, L., *Lactuca Canadensis*, L., *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, Moench, and *Ranunculus acris*, L. Two clovers are distributed here, *Trifolium repens*, L., and *T. pratense*, L. The fertile patches of strawberries (*F. vesca*, L., and *F. Virginiana*, Ehrh.) crowd the hillside, and amongst berry producers we find *Ribes Cynosbati*, L., *Rubus triflorus*, Richardson, *R. strigosus*, Michx., and *Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*, Lam.

Larch and Spruce are abundant, while Birch and Poplar cover over as a second growth the bared hillsides. The rich and varied display of mosses is surprising, and heavy cushions of humus formed by their decay hide the rocks with an elastic carpet.

L. P. GRATACAP.

### ***Aconitum Noveboracense*, Gray.\***

BY FRED. V. COVILLE.

In the Columbia College herbarium are specimens of an *Aconitum* labeled, "*Aconitum uncinatum*, Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., received May 30, 1857, A. Willard."

In the BULLETIN of the Torrey Botanical Club for 1885, (Vol. xii., p. 52), a single specimen of the same species is reported to have been found by A. L. Coville at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1885 the writer found at Oxford another station, the specimens numbering about sixty. Specimens of these, together with those from Greene, in the Columbia College herbarium, came to the hands of Dr. Gray, who decided, as had been before suspected, that the plant was not *Aconitum uncinatum*. He has given it the name *Aconitum Noveboracense*, with the following description:

*ACONITUM NOVEBORACENSE*, n.sp.

Inter *A. delphinifolium* et *A. Columbianum* collocandum propter racemum angustum subpauciflorum glabrum; caule bipedali erecto folioso; foliis membranaceis, 5-7-partitis, segmentis basi cuneatis trifidis, lobis incisis, lobulis et apicibus lanceolatis; casside gibboso-obovata superne late rotundata fere symmetrica, rostro breviusculo porrecto parum descendente; sepalis anticis angustis parvis; folliculis oblongis.

The casque is higher than that of *A. delphinifolium*, a far northwestern species, but broader, lower, more symmetrical, and much less rostrate than that of *A. Columbianum*. A. G.

Dr. Augustus Willard, the first to find the plant, has long since died, leaving neither herbarium nor plant-records. The original Greene station has therefore been lost, the single plant

---

\* Read before the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S., Buffalo meeting, August, 1886.